REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,982.—New Series.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1874.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows:—

R.S. SUMATRA, Liverpool, September 10.
R.M.S. KAISER-I-HIND, Galle, ... 17th, to Southampton.
S.S. KHEDIVE, ... 24th, to Southampton.
S.S. DELTA, ... 24th ... ority, to Southampton.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked Bombay a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are booked by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's sailing, before 10 a.m., as after that hour the Dock Gates ... cannot be opened.

Small Steamers leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2.30 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Apply to the following Agents in addition to the usual Ship ...

Messrs. Naylor, Leyborne, Wood, Tardel, Oliver, Constantine, Mackenzie, and Nicol.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th August 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MALACCA, (1,495 tons and 300 H.P.) Captain S. D. Sarel, ... will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and having also Passengers and Cargo on board, and Cabins ...

No Cargo will be received on board after noon on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the owner's receipt for which is not signed in the Company's Office before noon on Friday, the 4th September.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th August 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of new and ... Glass and ... Goods, &c.

Also ... Bedstead, Robert Lowndes's Patent Bed ... Two-fourth Cornice Poles, Tea-trays, Tin and Zinc ... Lamps, Kerosine Lamps, Lamp Glasses, Lamp Shades, Lamp Burners, Lamp Chimneys, Lamp Wicks, Lamp Globes, Lamp Reflectors, Lamp Fittings, Lamp Stands, Lamp Brackets, Lamp Pendants, Lamp Hooks, Lamp Tubes, Lamp Cocks, Lamp Bottles, Lamp Glass Shades, Lamp Glass Globes, Lamp Glass Chimneys, Lamp Glass Reflectors, Lamp Glass Fittings, Lamp Glass Stands, Lamp Glass Brackets, Lamp Glass Pendants, Lamp Glass Hooks, Lamp Glass Tubes, Lamp Glass Cocks, Lamp Glass Bottles, Lamp Glass Burners, Lamp Glass Wicks, Lamp Glass Globes

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 3RD SEPTEMBER 1874.

REUTER'S telegram of yesterday afternoon reports increased depression in the Liverpool Cotton Market, Fair [illegible]ra and Mid Orleans showing a decline of [illegible]er lb. Good Fair Dhollera, November delivery, is quoted at 5¼d.; Good Fair Hingunghy, July to September shipment, 5 9/16d.; and Mid Uplands, October shipment, 5⅛d. per lb. This morning's market opened very dull; probable sales 12,000 bales; imports 14,000. From New York Mid Uplands comes 16⅛, a decline of ⅛ cent per lb.; futures are unchanged.

The "Helen Scott," which arrived yesterday, was the last remaining out of the April sailings from this port for Liverpool, and there are not likely, therefore, to be any further arrivals for a week or two; in the meantime, however, supplies of Surats are much beyond present limited requirements, and when the late arrivals come fairly on the market we may look for still lower prices. The continued decline in the value of American is a very significant feature at the moment, with stocks rapidly approaching the lowest point of the year—and is only to be accounted for by favourable anticipations of the new crop. A probable yield of 4 millions seems now to be regarded as a moderate estimate, and there are not wanting believers in even higher figures; but even taking the lowest, last season's experience leaves no ground to hope for an improvement in prices.

Consols this morning are again quoted at 92⅞; French Rentes at 90¼; Bar Silver at 56d. per oz. No change in the Bank of England rate of discount appears to have been made, but in any case the weekly return to-morrow will doubtless show a decided improvement in the position.

The allotments of the Council drafts in London yesterday gave £467,000 to Calcutta, £3,000 to Madras, and £30,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 10d. per rupee all round. This seems to have been about the rate generally anticipated here, and STERLING EXCHANGE has accordingly shown no alteration during the day. Very little business has been done, both buyers and sellers having apparently about concluded their operations for the mail. The following are to-day's quotations, showing a movement of a half per cent. against remitters since last steamer, viz:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s 10 1-32d. per rupee
Ditto at 6 months' sight	1s 10⅞d. to 11 3/32 "
Credits (to Banks)	1s 10 7/32d. "
Ditto (to Houses)	1s 10 15/32d. "
Documents at 6 months	1s 10⅞d. "

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is less active to-day and rates a shade easier for some denominations, say:—Fours Rs. 103; Fours and a half Rs. 104½; Fives and a half Rs. 109½.

THE SHARE MARKET has been closed to-day owing to a Hindoo holiday, and for the same reason there has been nothing doing in cotton.

FREIGHTS continue very dull. The second-class ship "Marian Moore" is now the only sailing vessel on the berth for Liverpool, and rates are accordingly quite nominal. Steamers are dull at £3 1-3 per ton. By the Austrian Lloyd's steamers engagements are being made for December shipment at £2 10 0, and January, February, March shipment at £2 15 0 for Trieste and Venice and £3 for Odessa.

IN DRYDOCK there has been nothing doing.

THE COTTON TRADE.

THE Manager of the Mofussil Company supplies the following information:—

Broach, 1st September.—Our weather during the past week has been very fine—bright, sunshiny days; and in some parts slight showers of rain fell during the nights. The cotton crop is in speaking condition. Nothing of importance has taken place during the week. Rates—Old Machine ginned Broach Rs. 220 F.P.B. New Machine ginned Rs. 213 to Rs. 220 for March

[illegible]gaum, 1st.—The cotton plants during the last week have still maintained their fine appearance, although, on the whole, I think the weather was rather too dry, and but for them, and a good shower or two of rain now would improve them in every way. We have had nothing, no rain for upwards of three weeks now, and I am afraid if, during next week, we have no rain it may retard the progress of the crop greatly, as all the plants are flowering, and are in want of some more moisture after such a long drought. Rainfall 13 inches.

Sholapore, 1st.—We have had very bright weather for the past week, and the cotton plants are now more than two feet high. The prospects are very favourable, and a good crop is expected. The Bunny plants are in full blossom.

Moortizapore, 1st.—During the week the weather has been fine, and the cotton crop is in good condition. We require a few showers of rain to bring the crop to maturity.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship BURMAH, 1,175 tons, Captain W. Nicolson, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from London (April 8th), with a cargo of railway material. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Forbes, Hormusjee and Sons.

THE P. & O. S. S. GEELONG arrived in Madras roads from Suez, on Tuesday morning with the following passengers:—

For Madras.—Major and Mrs. Law, Mrs. Arathoon, native maid-servant, Mr. and Mrs. McWatters, Capt. Williams, Col. Hogg and servant, Capt. Cartwright and servant, and Mr. Malcolm for Calcutta.—Messrs. A. S. Anderson, A. Patch, J. Reide, F. Grim, W. Hamilton, F. Ingwell and C. T. Breese, Vaughan's servant, Mrs. Moses, boy and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Dewellys, infant and servant.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Burmah	Nicolson	London, April 8.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Lord Raimes	Burton	Calcutta.
	Marion Crewe	Leslie	Calcutta.
	Boddam	Braddocke	Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 20 Strathdene ..... Poe ..... Mauritius, August 7.

DEPARTURES.

30 Rodell (s) .....
" Paris .....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

[illegible] Gaekwar (s) ..... Suez, Admiral Galle.

DAILY EXPORTS—3RD SEPTEMBER.

FOR LONDON.

Sumatra, 2, 1 case seawrk, E. I. Southern and Co.

FOR TUTICORIN.

Flora, 2, 1 bale cotton, Kessop and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malacca, 2,271 cwts. sandalwood, S. N. Talatee; 10 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed; 2 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co.; 50 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.; 42 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 250 chests opium, N. J. Abraham; 21 chests opium, E. J. Abram.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CAMBAYSORE, 2nd September, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind north, thermometer 83.

KOLWAN, 3rd September, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·95, rainfall 16 cents.

MAHOLTONE, 3rd September, 10-30 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-south-north, north-west, south-west, thermometer maximum 90, minimum 74, wet bulb 18, barometer 29·85, rainfall 7 cents.

PANWELL, 2nd September, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind west, thermometer 82, barometer 29·80.

WANDALA, 2nd September, 5-45 P.M.—Weather overcast, wind north-west mild, thermometer 82.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—3RD SEPTEMBER, 87 P.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

VIA RUSSIA, 3rd September, 1-0 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 47 minutes.

VIA TURKEY, 3rd September, 1-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 18 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

VIA RUSSIA, 3rd September, 10-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 2 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

VIA SINGAPORE, 3rd September, 2 P.M. Time in transit, 7 hours 55 minutes.

Latest dates from Australia.

[illegible]

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KONSTANTINOPLE, 2nd September, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from—United Kingdom, via Russia, 3rd September, 9-50 A.M. Latest date from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 3rd September, 10-15 P.M. via Turkey, 2nd September, 5-3 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkey line right to Persia. Foreign line right to London.

HIGH COURT—4TH SEPTEMBER.

[Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

Appeals for hearing.

In the matter of the goods of Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davar deceased Ecclesiastical—Tyabjee and Sayani Mathibai widow v Manockjee Cowasjee Davar and another—Fletcher and Smith.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Tyabjee and Sayani—Mathibai widow v Manchersjee Cawasjee Davar and another—Fletcher and Smith.

668-70 Tyabjee and Sayani—Lalloobhoy Bapoobhoy and another v Manooverbai, widow, and others—Hearn and Cleveland.

[Before the Hon. Sir Justice BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

611-73—Jeffreson and Payne—Goswami Shri Girdharjee v Manordas Gordhandas—Shantidas and Thamodas.

408-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Govindrow Bhikajee v Ramchandra Govind—J. Gopal.

757-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Hurrysing Rughtsing and others v Jethanund Shourundl and others—Crawford and Settey.

117-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Aboo Taleb Bebanee v Purshotamdass Mancolchund.

112-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Aboo Taleb Bebanee v Dunbhoydass Mancolchund.

116-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Aboo Taleb Bebanee v Goculdass Juggiwund.

115-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Aboo Taleb Bebanee v Odeilall Jaughirdar.

121-73—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Aboo Taleb Bebanee v Ashersallall Maryam.

118-73—J. C. Cama—Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady and others v Framjee Dossabhoy Wadia—Jefferson and Payne (Settled.)

113-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Aboo Taleb Bebanee v Bulakidass Khimchund.

114-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Aboo Taleb Bebanee v Ashersallall Mohoonchund.

66-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Khairat Tejpal v Hurry Shankar and others—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

86-74—S. Pandoorang—Saraswatibai, widow v Crasnarao Bhawoo and others—Jefferson and Payne.

145-74—S. Pandoorang—Rathanbai, widow v Ochhersey Khanee—Fletcher and Smith.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MARRIOTT.]

FOR CRIMINAL'S BAIL.

87-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Nowrojee Cheilaram v Tooleesingdass Sayawkram—Prescot and Winter.

LONG CAUSE.

299-73—Mr. Fletcher—Parvatibai, widow and another v Gopoonath Bachoo—In person.

143-73—Prescot and Winter—Tooleysingdass Sawkram v Norandas Cheilaram—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

541-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Ebrahim and another v Mahomed Hossein and others—J. C. Cama.

455-73—A. Frampjee—Tilla Moolloo and another v Navibai, widow—Jefferson and Payne.

HOUSEHOLD SIDE.

In the matter of the administration de bonis non of Ludha Virjee, late of Bombay, deceased,—Dallas Lynch and Tobin—Kooba v Govertlal—Tyabjee and Sayani.

Ditto Ditto The same v Ludha Pudumsey—M. B. Barbhaya.

Ditto Tyabjee and Sayani—Cooverbai v Ludha Pudumsey—M. B. Barbhaya.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

531-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dowzee Peerbhoy v Captain H. W. Norris—Hearn and Cleveland.

216-73—J. Gerson and Payne—Santook Roopjee v Veitia Dorpajee—Binnington, Hore, and Laughley.

219-73—Mr. Pigot—Bai Jadow, widow v Trichovun Mangalgowri—Tyabjee and Sayani.

218-73—M. B. Khan—Narayen Juggonath and others v Ramchunder Dinanath—Tyabjee and Sayani.

195-73—M. B. Barbhaya—Khanoo Noorbhoy and another v Moosa Ebrahim—Tyabjee and Sayani.

222-69—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Esoo bin Khalifa v Hajee Mahomed Oarrim—Tyabjee and Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Government of India have sanctioned head rests for the use of patients in Hospitals of British Regiments, in the proportion of six for every Infantry Regiment, four for every Cavalry Regiment, and two for each Battery of Royal Artillery; and a proportionate number for Convalescent Depots and detachments. This supersedes the proportion allowed in the scale laid down in G. G. O. No. 251 of 1873.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 2.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions in the Canal Dept. are made:—Sub-Conductor W. Knight-Bruce to be A. C. Conductor, and Sergt. W. J. Morrad to be Act. Sub-Conductor from the 14th August 1874, in succession to Rudy, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

Capt. A. Ferrer, Cadet 2nd Regt. Madras Light Cavalry, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of Madras.

[illegible]

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. W. L. Seagle assumed charge of the Office of Supt. of Marine and Resident Portuguese office on the 31st Aug. 1874.

Lieutenant H. Morland assumed charge of the duties of Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port on the 31st Aug.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Col. C. W. Walker and Capt. A. G. Mayne respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Supt. of H. H. the Gaekwar's Cantonment in Kattywar and Asst Resident in charge thereof, on the 31st ultimo.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Sadashoo Gunnesh, late Cursheon of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Tasna, and Ramkrishna Jagdeosh, late Cursheon in the Sessions Court of Tasna, having been dismissed from office for misconduct, are declared ineligible for employment in any department of the public service.

Mr. M. H. Scott, Acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Sholapur, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

Mr. S. H. Phillpotts, Acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Haidarabad, has been appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh, in addition to his other duties, during Mr. Scott's absence on leave, or until further orders.

Azam Ibrahim Mahomed walled Sallah Mahomed, Head Moonshee of Taluka Mirpur, in the District of Haidrabad, is appointed to be a Mag. of the third class.

Mr. J. A. Gentry, Acting Asst. Collr. in the District of Belgaum, is appointed to be a Mag. of the third class.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 11 of Act XV of 1868, to appoint the following persons to be interpreters to aid in the qualification of cases in the Courts of Small Causes at Bombay:—

Mr. Framjee Sorabjee Setna, vice Mr. Merwanjee Dadabhai, deceased.

Mr. Eduljee Jivanjee Ankleseria, vice Mr. Eduljee Hormusjee Thanawala, deceased.

Mr. Bhikajee Dadajee Walvi, vice Dinkoor Temooljee Mundkur, deceased.

Mr. Jamsetjeejee Cursetji Cowasjee, vice Khan Bahadur Burjorjee Bhikaji, deceased.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. S. Hamilton, Supt. Govt. Gin of Ahmednagar, is allowed a furlough on medical certificate for twelve months, from the 1st proximo. He is also allowed secondary leave not exceeding thirty days.

Mr. J. A. Woodburn to be Supt. Govt. Cin of Ahmednagar, and to act as Second Asst. Collr. there.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. Chambers, Supt. Govt. Observatory, Colaba, is allowed privilege leave of absence for eighty-eight days, and Mr. C. Chambers is appointed to act for him during his absence, or until further orders.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. G. Pedder, Municipal Comr. for the City of Bombay, has been permitted by her Majesty's Principal Secy. of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The fourteen days' subsidiary leave granted by Notification of the 10th Aug last to the Reverend B. F. Beardsley, Junior Chaplain, commuted into special leave on urgent private affairs.

NOTICE AS TO THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Vaux Prothsell delivered over and Mr. A. Sherriff received charge of the Office of Supt. Govt. Model Farm at Bhirgaum, in Khandesh, on the 16th instant.

Mr. S. P. Pandit delivered over and Mr. M. C. Entee received charge of the City Survey and Enquiry Office, Surat, on the 18th instant.

Mr. L. B. Worthington delivered over and Mr. T. H. Leach received charge of the Office of First Asst. Collr. and Mag. Khandesh, on the 18th instant.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Messrs. George Lovell and C. A. Morphew, Asst. Conservators, tendered charge respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the District Forest Officer, Satara, on the 25th instant.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By Maj.-Gen. HAGGITT, Commr.-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, H. Quarters, Poona, 3rd September 1874.

The following General Order by H. E. the C.-in-C. published for information and guidance.

Head Quarters, Simla, 26th August 1874.

With reference to G.O.C. No. 1874, it is notified that the "Tinnie Dictionary of useful knowledge" published by Messrs. Rogti Workshops, is less of the book of [illegible] Foreign—in G.O.C. No. 1086, 11th [illegible] Depots with seventh edition for 150 [illegible] Volumes" read "and Volumes."

With reference to G.O. No. 59 of [illegible] Offg Brigde Maj. is posted to the [illegible]

The undermentioned officers have [illegible] 2nd Honours—Lieut. B. B. Gilson [illegible] date of departure, for Bombay, [illegible] Sept. 1874.

Sea Bombay, 3rd [illegible]

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURES OF OCEAN MAILS.

Date.	Mail.	Time.
		Noon.
United Kingdom	[illegible]	P.M.
Kurrachee	[illegible]	P.M.
Persian Gulf	[illegible]	P.M.
Aden	[illegible]	P.M.
Australia	[illegible]	Noon.
China	[illegible]	Packet
Mauritius	[illegible]	P.M.
	[illegible]	P.M.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail Steamer of the P. and O. S. N. Company will be despatched from Suez on [illegible] 3-30 P.M.

Letters for the Overland Mail must be presented for registration at the Post Office [illegible] hours before the departure of the steamer. The additional postage on such letters [illegible]

Newspapers [illegible] by means of steamers [illegible] ce (4 annas each), will be received [illegible] 2 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.

Overland covers at the several [illegible] received on board the Overland [illegible] to starting time (5 P.M.) by the pay[illegible] Right Annas. All others will be [illegible]

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,
Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—
Latest Telegrams.
Home Political Letter.
English Military Letter.
English Commercial Letter.
The Navy.
The Army.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

ANDEN—August 31st, at No. 2, Middleton Street, Calcutta, the wife of John Anden, of a son, prematurely.

PRIOT—August 30th, at No. 2, Kerr's Lane, Calcutta, the wife of A. Melville Priot, of a daughter.

HAVELOCK—August 30th, at Roadside House, Cottonmund, (Nowrozabad), the wife of Mr. C. Have ock, of a son.

MOSS—August 31st, at Church Road, Luz, Madras, the wife of Louis S. Moss, prematurely of a son.

DEATHS.

ANDEN—August 31st, at No. 2, Middleton Street, Calcutta, Evelyn Matilda, the beloved wife of John Anden, aged 32 years and 7 months.

MOSS—August 31st, at Church Road, Luz, Calcutta, the infant son of L. Louis S. Moss.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1874.

THE recent announcement in the *Government Gazette* that Mr. Peile, C. S., would assume office as Political Agent in Kattywar on his return from furlough is said to have been read with great delight by all the influential Ministers of the Chiefs accredited to the Agency; and the news was communicated over the length and breadth of the Province long before the close of day. It is also well understood in Rajkote that Mr Peile will be in Kattywar and assume charge before the end of October; and the people are of course in an ecstasy of [illegible]

Agent can succeed unl[illegible] through his proper staff of assistants, and [illegible] co-operate with the Chiefs [illegible] against itself [illegible] more painful in its effect [illegible] mind, nor more repugnant to the dignity of the British Raj, than the incessant squabbles among the British officers on the one hand and the Chiefs on the other. These squabbles [illegible] for years; but they never [illegible] and [illegible] results. The most remarkable [illegible] point is the management of Gondal. The problem was to eject a certain vexatious [illegible] from the Durbar, and to refund to the State [illegible] certain money which had been [illegible] a private exchequer. A competent Political Agent, like Mr. Peile, secured both these objects [illegible] few weeks, without having any passage of arms with the Special Assistant, but with the cordial assistance, and without [illegible] bitter enmities among the natives. Yet there was no reason why the business should have been left so long for Mr. Peile to do; both Captain Hancock and Captain Lloyd, who preceded Captain Phillips, were very able, experienced, and accomplished men, and doubtless either of them could have assisted the Political Agent as usefully as Captain Phillips did Mr. Peile. There was, however, some chronic variance of feeling between Gondal and Rajkote, and we should opine that the Special Assistants did not find their labours appreciated, seeing that one of them was removed in the midst of some squabble, and the other threw up his appointment and went to Europe. The position of a military officer in civil employ is an uncertain one, and no class of Government servants deserve more sympathetic treatment, whether their position or their abilities be taken into consideration. The famous Political service is indebted to them for much of its lustre, and, in proportion to our respect for the distinguished names of the past, we congratulate the officers serving in Kattywar on the appointment of the new Political Agent, who, although a Civilian, won the esteem and regard of all his assistants during his previous term of office; and, as is well known, managed to secure their zealous co-operation without quarrelling with a single one of them. Indeed, as all Rajkote knows, it is to Mr. Peile that the Kattywar Politicals are indebted for the honourable mention of their services in a despatch of the Marquis of Salisbury and his Council.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

WE suppose it is the great want of regular communication with Goa which has induced Mr. J. A. Shepherd to suppose that if he starts a small line of steamers between Bombay and that place the Government would subsidise him to the great extent of some Rs. 90,000 per annum. Undoubtedly a regular communication between Bombay and the old Portuguese territory would benefit a great many people, and probably do away with the system of extortion which Mr. Elphinstone, Collector of Ratnagherry, complains is only too frequently practised by existing steamboat companies; still, we do not think the advantages gained would be so great as to justify such a large expenditure of public money. Mr. Shepherd's proposal was to supply, on condition of Government granting one rupee per mile for each [illegible] line of steamers between Bombay and [illegible] all intermediate ports, and to be under the control of Government both as regards [illegible] working in the same manner as the [illegible] steamers. To this the Government of Bombay [illegible] objection, but the Government of India [illegible] objections of the establishment is a real blessing, [illegible] difficult for an ordinary man to discover what [illegible] the *Spectator* holds on any subject. On religious topics it is perfectly impossible. The *Spectator* seems to think all forms of worship lead to a happy result, and that law and discipline in a State Church are evils. It forgets that any body which breaks its own laws cannot long maintain its integrity.

[illegible] of Government, which, "the steamer agents at small ports have of compelling the public to use their own boats to go on board and land in, charging high fares and threatening not to take persons on board who use private boats, is not one that would be countenanced by a respectable company or owner. Mr. Elphinstone should be requested to be so good as to communicate the cases of oppression he has had brought to his notice to the owners, and Government have little doubt that they will at once put a stop to it. Government would wish to hear the result of his communications with them." Probably Mr. Shepherd would be more successful in his wishes if he included the Government of Goa to share the expense of sustaining a small line of steamers between Bombay and their territory.

WE publish this morning the story of the inundations around Jacobabad, and it is easy to learn from it how narrowly our principal garrison in the northern part of Sind escaped destruction. There have been many floods in previous years in the vicinity of Jacobabad—in fact, it is easy to understand that the want of protection of a considerable part of Sind from turbulent waters is one of the great causes of the unsettled disposition of the natives, who, having their soil impoverished, are discouraged from the pursuits of agriculture, and driven into a restless semi-nomadic state of existence which is as unsatisfactory to the peace of the country as it is injurious to the proper collection of the British revenues. Last year, when Sir Philip Wodehouse visited Jacobabad, he authorised the construction of bunds in front of several faces of Jacobabad in order to protect it from the ordinary floods of the river. But it is generally difficult to decide whether the book or the review of it is the more loathsome.

Mr. Gladstone has sent the following letter to the *Guardian*:—

"SIR,—My attention has been drawn to a letter in the *Church Times* of July 24th, signed 'A Layman,' in which it is stated that her Majesty had addressed to me a letter designed to influence my conduct with regard to the Bill for the Regulation of Public Worship.

There is no foundation whatever for such a statement, and I am at a loss to account for its origin. I cannot but regret that letters of such a description are written and published so readily without any ground or warrant whatever.—I am, &c. W. E. GLADSTONE.

Penmanmawr, August 11, 1874.

This letter I think was not entirely prompted by the statement in the *Church Times*. A rumour to the same effect has been prevalent in London for some time back, and it has also been asserted as I mentioned in one of my letters that Her Majesty's wishes were the leading influence with Mr. Disraeli. There is little doubt that the Queen sympathises with the measure; but I do not think she would dream of aiding it by unconstitutional means.

We have had an extraordinary outbreak of sacerdotal arrogance. The Bishop of Lincoln refuses to recognise the right of preachers of the Gospel calling themselves Reverends. This title is to be reserved for those duly ordained by episcopal hands. A certain Mr. Keet lost a daughter who was buried in the churchyard of Owston Ferry, in the county of Lincoln. On the stone which the father desired to place over his child's grave was stated that the deceased young lady was the daughter of the "Rev. H. Keet, Wesleyan Minister." The Vicar, through the stonemason employed in the work—a polite channel—at once informed Mr. Keet that he would not allow the stone to be erected in the churchyard unless the words Rev. and Wesleyan Minister were struck out. The unfortunate Keet finding [illegible] refused to [illegible] to the Bishop of the diocese. The Bishop defends the Vicar's [illegible] Mr. Smith [illegible] best, though he is not a polite one, by [illegible] that the designation has no higher sanction than the [illegible] and custom has given it its standing. It is true that nothing in a person to whom the [illegible] can be become the parson in the [illegible] Reverend, the Dean is Very [illegible] and the Bishop is right Reverend, the Archbishop Most Reverend. The Rural Deans once complained to the late Bishop of Oxford that they had no distinctive title, and he suggested that they might call themselves—Rather Reverend.

Next week you will hear from me from York, and I will tell you all about the meeting. Devonshire have been more liberal with regard to George Frederick in the [illegible] Judges, but nothing has been offered. Sound [illegible] in favour as anything [illegible] over 20 to 1. There is no [illegible] has been made with [illegible] to have backers.

TOPICS OF THE [illegible] AND [illegible]

FROM AN ANGLO-INDIAN CORRESPONDENT.

[illegible] HANCOCK, [illegible] ARCHDEACON [illegible] DISTRESSING [illegible] VIEW OF [illegible] ANSWERS [illegible] THE "GUARDIAN" [illegible] AND HARCOURT.

THESE NOTES.

THERE is a good story told of a certain old master of Balliol, long since dead, and it certainly distinguished Chief Justice, who is still alive. The master once addressed to the Chief Justice, when he was a young fellow of the College, the following speech:—"Sir, I think locally of you: the College thinks very highly of you—but, Sir, neither I nor the College think as highly of you as you do of yourself." The same story is applicable to Sir Vernon Harcourt. No one thinks so highly—not even the [illegible]—as Vernon Harcourt as Vernon Harcourt does of himself. There has been a revival of the rumours that Sir William Harcourt aspires to the leadership of the Liberal Party. His recent conduct seems to confirm the rumour that he does in sober truth think so highly of himself as to believe himself intended to succeed or supplant Mr. Gladstone as leader of his party. The odd [illegible] is that he richly deserved the heavy castigation he received at the hands of Mr. Gladstone the other night. Both sides of the House gave Mr. Gladstone loud cheers as he laid the lash on. Poor Vernon, he tried to look as if he liked it and put on a ghastly smile. Do you remember Abner Dean, who was struck by a piece of red sandstone at a Geological meeting? The Great Vernon was very much in the same condition—

"He smiled a kind of sickly smile, then curled upon the floor,
And the subsequent proceedings interested him no more."

The Public Worship Regulation Bill has become law. The intolerable [illegible] last Sunday with a fair congregation who continues flirting and fasting to St. Alban's, Holborn. The neighbourhood is one of the poorest in London. As I drove through the narrow street, filled with children whose playground is the gutter and saw coarse untidy women seated on the door steps, I thought to myself it is a grand work having a church in this neighbourhood. I expected to see that race sight in London—a poor congregation. But, alas! I was disappointed. The congregation chiefly consisted of fine ladies attired in silks and satins. The altar was a weak imitation of the altars of a Roman Catholic Church. On it were six huge candlesticks. They were lit during the service. Before the service began a man came with a huge watering pot and watered all the flowers on the altar. Before the altar hung seven silver lamps which were alight. The priests wore the peculiar caps called Birettas. One young priest has his on in a jaunty fashion at the back of his head. The sermon was a strong one in favour of disestablishment. The preacher asked that the Holy Catholic Church should be given back to them by the State. Before many years are over we shall have a Bill in the House of Commons for the disestablishment of the Church, and it will be supported by the whole of the Ritualistic party. Freed from State control, with large endowments in their power, the Ritualists would then be a powerful sect. The *Spectator*, always eccentric, has distinguished itself of late by upholding the curious [illegible] [illegible] ceremonies of the establishment is a real blessing, [illegible] difficult for an ordinary man to discover what [illegible] the *Spectator* holds on any subject. On religious topics it is perfectly impossible. The *Spectator* seems to think all forms of worship lead to a happy result, and that law and discipline in a State Church are evils. It forgets that any body which breaks its own laws cannot long maintain its integrity.

WESTERN [illegible] EASTERN [illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your leading [illegible] very instructive comparison[illegible] of the [illegible] in provincial and other local taxation is supplied by statistics from Sir George Campbell's Bengal Administration Report. By reference to the Bombay Administration Report you are able to show that the contrast between the incidence per head of local taxation in Western and Eastern India is still more striking than appears in the Bengal figures given up to 1872-73. From these facts it is plain that the people in this Presidency already contribute [illegible] more than the people of Bengal pay under the three heads of provincial, local, and municipal taxation. This conclusion in itself is one to be pondered over, suggestive of great fiscal changes being required either on this side of India or the other.

Without touching in any way upon the argument, you found on this startling inequality, allow me to seize the opportunity to point out that a similar though perhaps not an excessive, a discrepancy exists [illegible] of imperial taxation and revenue. It would take me unduly your space to work out the demonstration of this in figures, but it is more than a dozen years since Sir George Campbell himself showed that Bombay contributed *pro rata* two or three times as much imperial revenue as is drawn from Bombay. Considering the immensely greater natural productiveness of Bengal, the difference must be now at least as [illegible] from Bengal to *her* from Bombay. In an equitable scheme of federal or provincial finance the land revenue would be taken as a basis. In 1874-73 Bombay and Sind, with their population of 13 millions and 127,550 square miles, yielded to the central exchequer as "actual" land revenue of Rs. 3,75,10,560, while Bengal, with its area of 230,800 square miles and population of nearly 67 millions, yielded something under four millions sterling of land revenue. Possibly the official representatives of our Presidency may desery in this comparison good ground for demanding a larger grant from the central exchequer than that [illegible] to be stereotyped in the Supreme Government's Resolution of December 1870. For my part I wish we could believe that this claim had been or is being urged efficiently, though every one must agree with you and Sir H. S. Maine that it is very wicked for any local Government to "become entirely callous to the [illegible] of the Government of India" and deprived in the last degree [illegible] any more "provincials" to follow "the example set by Sir Bartle Frere of defying [illegible] control in the expenditure of public money."

But I must not be betrayed into the enticing controversy to which your article is a contribution. My object is just, in passing, to draw attention to the big, difficult, but soon-to-become pressing question of inter-provincial or federal [illegible] on the contribution side thereof. Of [illegible] find the *censeant* call for its full [illegible] ation. There is no [illegible] in Sir [illegible] otherwise masterly and comprehensive Minute. For all practical purposes, this controversy is not reopened. Its equitable adjustment will require much concession from the Supreme Government and the representatives of Bengal; but we may wait for this until doomsday unless some Bombay men come to the front with an energy which has not yet been exhibited in our official circles. Where are our Sir [illegible] [illegible] no doubt men of

DELAYING JUSTICE IN THE HIGH COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my humble opinion you have done the public a service in allowing "Plaintiff" to call attention to the subject of the dilatoriness which is displayed by some of our High Court Judges in pronouncing judgment after trial. I am told (but I do not vouch for the truth of it) that in a case recently before the Court (a suit against the East India Bank) the question arose whether the plaintiff had not lost his remedy by delay in bringing his action. The cause of the delay was stated to be the time that had elapsed between the trial and delivery of the judgment (about two years) in a former case.

In England, there are great complaints of the time it takes to get a suit disposed of, but I never heard the Judges there accused of "bottling up" their judgments for a year and upwards. Why does not Government look to this matter?

The public pay enormously in the shape of stamps and Court fees, for the work done for them by the High Court, and have a right to know whether they have been successful or unsuccessful in their proceedings within a reasonable time (say two or three weeks at the outside) after the trial is over.

To keep a plaintiff and defendant in suspense for months, a torture of the most cruel order.

I am radical enough to think that if a Judge cannot make up his mind within two or three weeks after he has heard the evidence, what his decision is, and deliver it [illegible] accordingly he has mistaken his calling in [illegible] seat of the Bench.

The [illegible] it now frequently happens that Judges in [illegible] all take sometimes as much as three or four [illegible] what they call "consider their judgment [illegible] giving their decision. They only follow the [illegible] them by the High Court.

A SUBSCRIBER.

[illegible] Hussein, a sepoy, [illegible] was found guilty by Cap[illegible] Cantonment Magistrate, of [illegible] of Major Bellewes, of His Maj[illegible] Native Infantry, through a wicked intent of committing theft. He was [illegible] months' rigorous imprisonment.

VILLAGE POLICE.—In consequence of the conduct of the inhabitants of the [illegible] in the Ratnagherri talooka of the [illegible] it has been deemed expedient to [illegible] force, as mentioned below in [illegible] Harcheri for a period of twelve [illegible] October 1874:—1 Head Constable, [illegible] constables, Second Class, at the [illegible] Rs. [illegible]

PATRAS DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S [illegible]

[illegible] Bhoy, Assistant, Mr. Elalj

...shing ... Fourteen passengers were ... hundred ... as only six are re-... have been saved. It is feared that the remaining eight ... indiscriminately perish. ... According to the statements ... crew, the Europeans on board—that is the ... master, and engineer—must have saved themselves by means of life-buoys. The cause of the sinking of the vessel remains yet a mystery, as the crew state that ... when they left the natives were working ... pumps at the time she foundered.

THE ... PERILS ... ALLAHABAD.

The following ... ing letter was sent by ... Sir W. ... C.S.I., and C. ... Director ... stoner in Sind, ... the Secretary to ... Bombay :—

... Commissioner's Office, ... Karachee, 31st August, 1874.

Honorable Sir,—I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of a letter from Colonel Loch, the Political Superintendent Frontier Upper Sind, dated 4th instant, on the subject of the floods at the time threatening Jacobabad.

2. During the first years of our occupying Jacobabad, from 1847 to 1861, no floods from the river ever ... Khanpur. Indeed, the deficiency of water was the great ... of the place; ... every where, even near the bank of the river, and artificial means of supply were made to give water to the "Sind Hollow," a large depression, formerly the bed of the channels of the Indus, which ran parallel to the ... fortress, and which fairly filled ... the people's cultivated ... rabbee crops.

3. The original mouth of the "Sind Hollow," where it left the main river, lies about three miles below Khanpur. Its course is then very tortuous, passing the towns of Bagsar, Hyder, Kund Kote, Ghowrspoor, and Shreeghur, till it joins the Begarree Canal, near this latter place, and about twelve miles from the mouth of the Begarree Canal. A branch from the Sind Hollow, leaving not far from the mouth, runs westward past the old outpost of Koomree to Beyla.

4. In the summer of 1861 the Indus water escaping from the river that spring over the Frontier district. The river had eaten greatly into the right bank between Khanpur and Bounaee, and at and below the latter place, breaking into some of the heads of the Sind Hollow and sending an unusually large quantity of water down that channel, which again received to the westward from near Shreeghur, and, passing near Gadie, Marpoor, and Moosakapoor, extended as far as Jacobabad. On its way it crossed the two large branches of the Begarree, the Somrah and Noorrah, notwithstanding they had high and tolerably fine spoil banks, and tore these canals to pieces, in many places greatly injuring their utility.

5. Similar floods occurred during the four following years, when they ceased for a time owing to the river having made a strong set over to the west bank. From ... however, in 1870, we have ... continued to devastate the district ever since.

6. The inundation this year ... to its full height, and even more unusually early. For the last month the reading of the gauge at Bukkur has shown above 11 feet. That height is ... generally expected before the end of August, and then only for a few days. The reads in there has been an extensive spill on either side of the river—chiefly at first on the right bank—and the river flood reached Jacobabad.

7. During the cold season your Excellency, when at that station, was good enough to sanction an arrangement for protection of bunds intended to turn the water from Jacobabad and direct it so that it might pass harmlessly away to the west ward. These bunds were completed and answered admirably as far as the river floods were concerned. But, unfortunately just at the time when the waters from the Indus arrived in Jaikot creek, heavy rain in Beloochistan and Cutchee swelled the rivers "Lehree, Nara and Bolan," and sent down a large volume of water, which completely covered the flat desert tract lying between Sind and Cutchee. Meeting the Indus water, about 7 miles to the west of Jacobabad, it joined with it, and by its greater force carried back both waters on to the cantonment and town from the side (west) on which it had not been considered necessary to adopt any partial precautions.

8. Bunds were thrown up as quickly as possible just at 7 miles distance from the camp, then at a point within that, and finally close on to the cantonment and town. Every man worked with a hearty will, and it was regarded by people on the spot as quite wonderful the amount that was done. On the night of the 31st August there was hope that we should on the 5th October telegraphed—"Jacobabad in greater danger than yesterday. Flood rising rapidly." That afternoon, all night, and the greater part of next day, the 6th, it rained very heavily on the slopes, which ... to the hills and ... and securing the bunds. The strong wind caused a wave on the water, which cut away the bund and promoted breaches. On the 7th Colonel Loch telegraphed that Jacobabad was in great danger and that there was little hope of saving the cantonment and town. Every effort was still being made, but there seemed little hope. In case of the worst happening, Colonel Loch, with wise precaution, had sent off to Dadur for boats and the small ferry steamers, and had stored grain, &c., on the high ground on the Rooreah, 3½ miles east of Jacobabad. On the morning of the 8th matters looked more gloomy. A breach from land had been made close up to the town, but the flood waters were all along it, and if it broke, pouring more could be done, the place must have been destroyed. Fortunately, the weather cleared up on the 8th, and must have been doing so before in Cutchee and Beloochistan, for the force of the waters abated, and on the 9th came the good tidings that the flood water at Dilbeerana had fallen 2 feet. Nearer to the eastward it subsided one inch, while the western ones had sunk 4 inches at the inner bund nearest the town and six inches at the more distant one.

9. Jacobabad was saved for the time by the happy amendment of the floods at the most critical moment. That it was not destroyed before the sun was due to the unceasing energy displayed during that by Colonel Loch and the very judicious arrangements made by him. His excellent example ... all to the most strenuous ... and, as a consequence, ... behaved ... and ... Your Excellency ... to ... to ... to ... every ... the ... and ... and ... and

THE "SCENE" OF WEDNESDAY

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN FRANCE.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10, 9.30 P.M.

(From our own correspondent.)

Mr. Sothern, a well-known and very able painter, has written a paper in the new number of *Macmillan's Magazine* on the Loan for the Indian Civil Service, which should be studied by all who care for the future of India. The Service is partly—the value of the Civil Service to India is not to be measured by the number of Englishmen who hold its offices—a training-school for Englishmen for the Administration—let us call it—of India, and partly a career for Englishmen and Indians. Mr. Sothern proposes to increase the former element, which fully appreciates the value of character, at the latter's cost, which does not. No one who has studied the question can doubt that the Service is the best training-school for Englishmen in the world, and that it has done, for the Mutiny, equally much for the Empire and for India. It is the only Service which is a career for Englishmen, and which gives them the chance of learning their work young. Mr. Sothern's proposal would, we believe, be fatal to the Service, and to the Empire. It would, for example, close the Indian Civil Service to the Indian Bar, which has hitherto furnished a large proportion of the best men. It would, by making the Service a career for Englishmen, make it impossible for Indians to rise to the highest offices, and would thus destroy the chief incentive to Indian ambition